Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1808. [No. 2232.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,
A few copies Brown's Dictionary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, ornamented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound and lettered.
July 27.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by
John G. Ladd.
May 31.

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by
Daniel Macleod, *Painter*,
Bottom of King-street.
June 15.

A Brick House for Sale or Rent

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to
John C. Vowell.
January 12. 6m

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,
Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

Just Received and for Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.
In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,
Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H. H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,
Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 37½ cents.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery, Baltimore.

Tickets and shares for sale at *R. Gray's* book-store, at the following prices:

Whole Tickets, $	5 50
Half do.	3 00
Quarter do.	1 50

Prizes in the New-York Lottery taken in payment for Ticket in this.
July 18.

WITHERS & SANGSTER,
Inform their friends, that they have just received from New-York and Philadelphia,
A SUPPLY OF
Fancy & Summer Goods,
Which, with their former stock, renders their assortment complete.
They request those who have made memorandums, to call and settle them, as they are determined to sell for cash only.
July 14. d

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL the HOUSE wherein I live on the corner of Washington and King streets, on a credit of 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24 months.
Robert Young.
July 18. d

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders in the Potomac Company are hereby notified, that an annual meeting of the said Company will be held, according to law, at *Gadsby's* tavern, in Alexandria, on MONDAY, the first day of August next, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, with a sketch of the Treasurer's receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be submitted to their consideration.

By order of the Board,
Joseph Carleton,
TREASURER.
George-Town, July 6. dt1stAug

Just Published,
For sale at R. GRAY's Book-store,
The American Register;
OR,
General Repository of History, Politics and Science.
Volume II.—Price Three Dollars.
The *American Artilleriste's Companion.* Nos. Price Two Dollars.
July 11.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, &c.

Just Received, & for Sale, by
JAMES KENNEDY, *sen.*
King-street.

AN Antidote to the miseries of the Human Life, in the History of the Widow Placid, and her daughter Rachel.
Owenson's Lay of an Irish Harp.
Romney Robinson's Poems.
The Sacred Classics embellished with beautiful Heads and other Engravings, consisting of the Pilgrims Progress, Hervey's Meditations, Addison's Evidences of Christianity, Dodd's Thoughts on Death and in Prison, Blackmore on Creation, Death of Abel, Young's Centaur, and Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises and Letters, moral and entertaining.
The Register of Arts, or a Compendious View of some of the most useful modern Discoveries and Inventions.
Skinner's Primitive Truth and Order, with a defence of Episcopacy.
Bard's Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery.
Burns's Observations on Abortion.
Travels from Italy to England by Marquis de Salvo.
Corinna or Italy, by Madame de Stael.
Baring's Inquiry into the Orders in Council.
Britain independent of Commerce.
Bell's British Theatre, in 22 volumes, calf, gilt with elegant frontispieces, vignettes, &c.
J. Johnson's edition of the Poets of Great-Britain. 31 vols. calf, gilt.
Wild Irish Girl.
Modern Chivalry, 2 vols.
Domestic Cookery.
Selected Music, containing 136 of the most fashionable Songs, Airs, Duets, &c with Accompaniments for the Piano Forte—price 6 dollars, bound.
A variety of New Music, German Flutes and Fifes.
July 21, eo3t

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,
AN ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the publib mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with her first child Terms cash. She will not be sold out of the neighborhood.
Enquire of the Printer.
July 7. tf

MACKARELL.

20 bbls. Spring Mackarell in nice order, and a few casks choice old Port Wine, just received, and for sale by
John G. Ladd.
July 12.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7. d

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,
1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.
II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.
May 28.

Alexandria Bank Stocks,
A few SHARES wanted,
BY
Jno. & Thos. Vowell.
July 21. eo3t.

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;
WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return or call and pay for the sett.
ROBERT GRAY.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 17th day of August next, a piece of ground with the houses and improvements appertaining thereto lying on the south side of Duke street and west side of Water street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke street forty feet, on Water street ninety one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negociable at the bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, *sen.*
James Keith, *jun.*
July 21. dts

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THE good old times of incipient independence have not yet faded from the recollections of the people, nor are the posterity of the witnesses of those days unacquainted with the prevailing opinions of all nations upon the conclusion of the contest for liberty. America was then regarded the theatre of the exploits of a new and mighty people, whose glory and happiness were to expand with every year, and whose new-risen empire was to remain the asylum of reviving liberty and equality. And at a period which promised so fair as that epoch of our national establishment, it might well have been surmised, throwing aside the flattering illusions which the intoxicating idea of liberty will create, without incurring the reproach of sanguine partiality or overweening attachment to our native soil, that we should have progressed with an unparallelled and unexampled rapidity, to an acme of prosperity and glory. For, conjoined with every internal source of rise to greatness and power, as a people, there impended, at that period, no cloud of misfortune from abroad —and mutual danger and hardship had cemented, for a time, a mutuality of interests and happiness at home.

It would indeed appear, from the joy that we demonstrate on the anniversary commemorations of our national birth, and from the enthusiasm of our zeal in eulogizing the æra that commenced our independence, wealth and happiness, that our progression had even exceeded expectations, elevated by success and expanded with triumph. It would seem as if we had cause to congratulate each other on past advantages hitherto unprecedented, and present prospects bright and alluring; as if no cloud intervened to obscure the lustre of our horizon, or indicate the possibility of advancing storms.—Yet the eye of investigation may possibly discern, that although our progress has been great, it has not been unexampled, or even what it might have been in regular progression; that there is at the present more need of provident sagacity and prudent reference to what may occur in future, than of exhausting fancy of its vividness, and elocution of all its pomp and elegance of diction, in panegyrics on what, however important at the time and preparatory to what has followed, has ceased materially to affect the stability or duration of our existence as a people. At least let us learn to mingle temperance with our joy; to survey the present and to look forward to the future with an eye of scrupulous examination; and, comparing the first dawnings of our empire with its successive gradations of improvement or decline, to form an accurate and temperate estimation of our present situation.

The croakings of "screech-owl despair," that bode nothing but evils "most foul and horrible," should be heard with inattentive indifference. There is, however, a point, where coolness degenerates into apathy, and moderation into weakness; a time unbecoming of "modest stillness and humility;" but which demands an energy of judgment in investigation, an unerring honesty of decision, uninfluenced by situation or by prejudice, and unthwarted by danger or by difficulty. And at a conjuncture like the present, which, in spite of all softenings and palliations, even scepticism itself must allow to require every exertion of foresight, of prudence, and of firmness, it will need no apology, for pressing upon the minds of our citizens, even with an excess of vehemence, the necessity of the most vigilant, and unremitted attention to themselves and their government. Amidst the wrack of falling kingdoms and republics in Europe, and the very astonishing revolutions of power that have disordered and disorganized that continent and its dependencies, we, surely, are not so firmly rooted in our foundations, so immutably fixed on the sure basis of concord at home, as to be indifferent to foreign relations, or to stand unshaken like the rock which,

> "Tho' storms and tempests thunder on its brow,
> And oceans break their billows at its feet,
> Remains unmov'd & glories in its height."

In such manner are we indeed situated, that the revolutions of Europe, and the acts and resolves of its disorganizer have a peculiar and particular reference to the situation of this country. Not only in a general manner are we affected by the potent influence of the Emperor, or exposed to the common danger of other nations, from the vastness of his dominion, and the boundless extent of the ambition which he has manifested, but his decrees and manifestoes have tended immediately to injuring the sources of our wealth, and to degrading us as a nation; and the Emperor, not content with the dominion of the old, would extend his grasp to the new world, and would transplant his standard from the hoar cliffs of the Baltic and the points of the Appenines and Pyrenees, to the ridges of our Alleghany.

And first in the catalogue of his insults and injuries, and of our disgraces, we pause upon the violation of our neutrality. By a principle unprecedented in civil or political history, by one manifesto of this potent regulator and master-director, we are at once precluded from the enjoyment of a right, just, politic and advantageous. The extent of this injury alone, is, to a people like ourselves, incalculable and irreparable. With an extent of coast that naturally invites to adventure, and a vast and extended tract of fertile and cultivated interior, we appear, by the very nature of our situation, a nation of farmers, manufacturers, and traders. The intimacy of the union between the three, the paralism of all by the failure or interruption of one, have been severely demonstrated by our embargo. When the ports of the whole continent are barred against the ships of our traders, and the imperial decrees have condemned to sequestration whatever vessels of our nation that may be so unfortunate as even to be visited by *his* enemies; when to continue in amity with the opposers of *his* authority and *his* subjugating schemes, is deemed sufficient cause for heaping upon us every contemptuous insult as a nation; when threats of *worse* are added to present indignities, and we have been *commanded* to confederate with the one or the other of the contending powers; when the mighty-one has undertaken to legislate for us, and decide with whom we shall war, and with whom be at peace, it is surely a time to look around with a fear of an universal stagnation of the sources of our existence as a people, whose boast it has been that they were free, equal and happy; to cease receiving the past with triumph and self-applause, when the present demands some certain, complete, and effectual means of protection and defence.

It would be ridiculous to enquire into the justice or reasonableness of this hostility to neutrality, or to explore the precedents on which are founded these manifestations of imperial pleasure; for who

> Can scan the secrets of the vasty deep,
> Or scale the Heav'ns, or bind with chains the wind?

The truth is, that power bestows right; the balance of Europe is destroyed; there remain no conservative leagues or barrier fortifications to maintain the emperor in justice; and despotic at home, and invincible abroad, no laws of reason, of justice, or of nature, in anywise influence, direct or restrain him. He has revolutionized Holland for his pleasure; he has destroyed the kingdoms, the aristocracies and the republics of Italy, because they were despotic, oppressive, or insignificant, and by reducing them into one compact form, and giving them a ruler from his own family, he has accomplished the great ends of liberating them from exhausting and useless contentions, and sinking them into calm, undisturbed, and apathetic tranquility. Spain and Portugal have added two new jewels to his triple crown; he has parcelled out Germany according to his whim, and he has interdicted navigation and foreign trade from the whole of his wide domain. Actuated by the same wide principle of will, he has presumed to thunder his interdicts against America, for preserving unbroken the bonds of alliance with the only barrier in Europe, against his universal, undisputed domination.

By this exertion of power upon the U. S. we are not only excluded from the ports of the continent, which is of itself a heavy blow, but are wounded in the vital part of our commerce, our intercourse with Great Britain. For although the naval power of France is inadequate to effecting a total interruption, yet she is abundantly provided with petty plundering marauders, who, by their vicinity to the places of the destination of our ships, have already, and are likely to prove of more serious injury to our trade in that part of the world; and the West-Indies too, that excitement to adventure, and mine of wealth to our traders, is snatched in great measure from our anxious grasp, or will prove of detriment to our revenue by exciting shuffling smugglers to do in secret, what the law openly forbids.

It were an endless and ungrateful task to detail the series of actual injuries and probable dangers; on one subject, however, which has already become the theme of a former writer, we may be allowed to express our fears and apprehensions. Our territory has been expanded to a great extent, and on the side most defenceless and unprovided for attack, are situated the newly acquired territories of France. Spain was a nerveless and spiritless neighbor, from whom little could be feared, and she afforded all the advantages of a frontier defence, without requiring the support of the United States. Spain is now absolutely and unreservedly Bonaparte's: itself and dependencies are alike obedient to his nod and subject to his disposal; and if at any future period, a navy should be at the command of him who has all the resources of Europe for its establishment, and a reciprocal communication be supported between the colonies and the parent country, which shall enrich the one and strengthen the other, we surely shall have no reason to congratulate ourselves on the vast uncultivated undefended territory, which has been purchased by our executive. For added to its incapability of defence from the thinness of its population, there is a class of men in that very undefended territory, less dazzled by the thundering sounds of liberty and equality, than influenced by motives of attachment to the ancient government of the province, and the country from which that government originated.—But it may be well to pause on a subject, of which necessity alone compels us to speak.

Threatened by dangers from abroad, and by the nature of our situation particularly exposed to them, it is natural at this point of the prospect to look around and enquire for a remedy to our evils; to explore a method, from the strength and resources of our own country, of averting indignities and danger for the future. One, and one only resource is at our command. Parsimony may exclaim against expence, and shrinking timidity may tremble at the magnitude of the attempt, but the only feasible, rational and effectual method of preserving America from indignity and contempt, from unprovoked and injurious attacks, from sinking into an abyss of national ignominy, must consist in a larger, well-ordered and powerful navy.—Without entering into tedious minutiæ, it may in brief be observed, that it is not yet level to human comprehension, to believe that the Corsican prodigy, however vast his designs, should attempt the passage of the wilds, that border the western confines of Louisiana: that the Atlantic and its shores must be the theatre of his attempts and of others, and of our opposition; and that a system of naval defence, however vast in undertaking and arduous in completion, must be eventually resorted to, as centering the ends of fortifications upon land, and of defending our navigation at sea. Nor can the objections of the expence of the plan be thought worthy of consideration. The object of the revenues of a state is its preservation and protection; and to those ends must they be applied, whenever demanded by impending dangers, in preference to the vain plan of hoarding them up against future contingencies. Nor can we with more justice, complain of a want of materials. With a country abounding with forests and with iron, and with every thing necessary to a naval people, we far exceed even England in resources, when her navy was yet in its infancy, and her timber, her iron, and her hemp, were unapplied.

I would here enquire into the possibility of a *dignified retirement within ourselves*; of becoming a nation, to which ships either of war or of merchandize would be unnecessary, and which would be dependent upon itself alone for the necessaries, conveniencies and luxuries of life. This Utopian scheme will be better understood by comparing it to the Chinese system of non-intercourse. But it may be well for the advocates of *American* seclusion to remember, that prodigies can happen but rarely; that chance and circumstances beyond our control, and events, with the causes of which we are unacquainted, have often more influence in determining the character, the manners, the opinions and situation of a people, than the most elaborate systems of laws and regulations, and the most nice and complicate structures of polity; that we have already drank too deep of the intoxicating draughts of luxury, and experienced too highly the delights of heightening the advantages of our own soil and climate by the varieties and luxuries of others; and that a large and most respectable portion of the community are of the class of those, who depend for their wealth, their ease, and rank of situation upon the emoluments of traffic; men, whom it would be impossible to persuade and difficult to compel to the sacrifice of themselves for the benefit of their country. And allowing the possibility of the accomplishment of such a plan, it will, with many remain matter of hesitation, whether our present situation as an extensive, commercial people, naturally exposed to luxury and its concomitant evils, yet in the possession of its advantages and enjoyments, is not preferable to a state of apathetic existence, shut out from the concerns, the sorrows and the joys of the rest of the earth, or never roused to a contemplation of others or their improvements, but to behold them with the jaundiced eye of narrow minded prejudice.

If then we are still to continue a commercial people, and are not doomed to a seclusion from the rest of the world, or to beholding none but our own mandarines with admiration, or ourselves with illiberal preference, it is necessary that we adopt some effectual mean of preserving the great ends of government, without attempting the execution of a change. And, principally it is to be wished, nay to be expected, that we *join cordially* in the great and necessary work, of progressing in wealth, liberty and happiness at home, and of securing to ourselves by a firm and steadfast coalition of support, to each other, a fear from other nations, of insulting us or violating our rights.

JULIAN.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN (ALBANY) CRISIS.

LETTER IV.

From Mr. Richard Saunders, to a friend in a neighboring state:

YOU still harp, my friend, on the gag law and the direct tax, and the moderation of Mr. Jefferson in not prosecuting those who calumniated him. The truth is he dared not to do it; I told you before that I did not like this bringing men's private failings before the world—Strike at their vices if you please, which tend to the ruin of their country, but *let their private chamber vices* alone, if there are any *private vices*, which do not more or less tend to make them unfit for a high station—You know very well however, that Mr. Jefferson's moderation and contempt of the charges were not reasons of his silence—Ely in Massachusetts, and the men in Connecticut said so much against your President, and that in so public a manner, that his friends tho't themselves obliged to call them to account. Was the business ever prosecuted? No, nor never will be; your President knew better than to let them bring their proof. The direct tax was made a bug bear of by the designing office-hunters—You know they told most abominable lies about it—said the hearths and window lights were taxed, and a thousand other stories equally devoid of truth. The fact was that the great land holders paid the tax—My neighbor M'C——b, who owns wild lands on the lake paid more tax than all the county beside—there was not a man in our town who paid 3 dollars—No, they lied to the people, and told them John Adams was to be king, and they were to have lords and a standing army, & their children were to be taken away from them and made Eunuchs of to guard the king's palace, and all such stuff, and scared them to death, but now they begin to find out the difference between king Adams, as they called him, and king Jefferson, or rather king Democrat. An honest man of your party told me t'other day, that it was not so much for the tax itself, for it cost him but little, but it was upstart fellows that collected it, that made him mad—they put men in as collectors, said he, who were surly and overbearing, but I see, said he, that our own people are going on in the same way. Our office-men are beginning to ride over poor people; I was knocked down, because I said, I had a right to carry my produce from Washington to Lake Champlain, and threatened by the sheriff, if ever I dared to say such a thing again, he would send me to jail—I see, said the man, that let who will be long in power they get too saucy, and trample on the poor people.

It may have been that the federalists rode the high horse; but they never, my friend, galloped him at the rate your friends have done; it is true they laid a dry tax, and an embargo for thirty days, and began to raise an army because they expected a French invasion—Your party raise an army when every body knows the British will not come—and the French cannot come. Your embargo is eternal and takes from us more in an hour than all the dry and wet taxes we have ever paid. Tom Leiper and Tench Cox and Billy Dun, the French printer, say the people like it—We shall see if this is true. I know that the people in our town, aristocrats and democrats, whigs and tories, all say that it is a dreadful tax, which they don't see the use of. Suppose you do starve 50,000 British, what good will that do you—it won't make our situation any better. Will it pay our debts? Your friends call it a dignified attitude. I would, however, rather sit double on a load of wheat for which I expected to get 12s a bushel, than go to prison in a dignified attitude. No, the attitude to which we are coming as fast as we can, is the creeping, begging attitude! We must creep to Virginia and creep to France, and creep to De Witt Clinton and the other great men of the nation, before long——Yes, I know that though governor Clinton, as a northern man, may

dislike the embargo which he sees is ruining his friends, as well as his enemies; e would not dare, was he president o-morrow, to do away; the party at he northward, would be afraid that if e did, the party at the southward would uit them. No, no, whatever democrat eigns, the same measures will be pursued. The Jefferson and Madison and Munroe men wish to destroy the northern commerce, e are getting richer and more powerful han they are; and the Clinton men will agree with their brethren for fear of the loss power. You know how things are going as well as I do, you can see. Did you er hear of such dreadful tyranny as we oan under—neither flour nor bread nor y thing else can be brought from one part the U. States to another without governor ullivan or governor Langdon, or some other democratic governor shall give a permit. The stamp act was a fool to this. It s worse than the inquisition! Why, sir, here is not a king in Europe but Bonaparte hat would dare to do such a thing—not let our own citizens eat without a permit! If merchants or others break the laws, punish hem—cut their heads off if you please—but don't starve your own people for fear the British should get a bit of bread. It is bad enough for us whose grain is rotting—but it s infinitely worse for our poor eastern neighbors who know where it is, but can't get it. I am always, notwithstanding our political differences, your friend,

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.

The President of the United States left the City of Washington on Wednesday last for Monticello.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also left the city for New-York.

The government schooner Hope, Captain Woodward, sailed yesterday She carries out two messengers. Capt. Haley to France, and Mr. Atwater to England. Captain Haley will be landed at Havre-de-Grace, while Mr. Atwater will repair to England. On the return of Captain Haley from Paris, the Hope will sail for England, whence she will return to this place with Captain Haley and Mr. Atwater.—*National Intelligencer.*

An article in the Gazette of the United States, states: "We have heard it asserted FROM VERY HIGH AUTHORITY, that no remonstrance, proposals or communications of any kind were sent to England in the Osage by this government, nor had our minister, Mr. Pinkney, made any to Mr. Secretary Canning by order of the President." The publication adds, that Mr. Pinckney "made some suggestions, of his own upon the orders in council, which were not answered by Mr. Canning, because he assured him he would send in a written representation on the subject, which he never did make at the time or since."

These statements are comformable with what are now circulated in the best informed circles here, together with several others of the same weight, in shewing the existence of coldnes and distance observed by our administration on the one hand, and on the other an assiduous solicitation of France, not discouraged by repulses of the most mortifying kind. The expectation of the nation, and of every one who felt the importance of its fate, as suspended upon the terms and demands which were to be disclosed on the arrival of the Osage in Europe, was wound up to the highest pitch, who were waiting anxiously for her return, and invoking every favorable breese to hasten it. But this vessel, it seems, carried out no dispatches to one of the great powers, against whom resentments were kindled alike by her own conduct, and the exaggerations of her American enemies; and she brings home from the other, an account of a more extended system of injury. What a condition of embarrassment! What is left, but to reiterate the wish, that the original idea had prevailed and been enforced by being put into a law laying an embargo upon all vessels and water craft whatever; thus putting an end to foreign trade and domestic communication. The people have become fretful and irritated by adding one complex provision to another, by way of amendment: and they have contracted no respectful ideas of the legislative wisdom, which deals in so much mutability. Perfection might have been attained at once, but for the interference of bungling advisers, who arrested the hand of the master Artificer of Misery, by their scruples.

Seven days elapsed, from the receipt of the dispatches in France, before the departure of Bonaparte for Spain, and though the Osage remained there between thirty and forty days, it is believed that the message she carried out has received no other answer than the Bayonne decree, authorising indiscriminate captures. To comprehend the full scope of Bonaparte's treatment of our administration—(I blush to say of the *nation*; for I hope they will repel it, at the maturity of things) it is necessary to recollect the time of its issuing, and we shall perceive in that circumstance and the workings of his haughty mind, the probable cause of it. Indignant and disappointed at seeing the measures of our government, though of a nature to favor his policy and his prejudices, stop short in their progress at a point not coming up to his will; at the first leisure moment he finds on his journey, he issues general reprisals against us; for of that and no other nature is the Bayonne decree, notwithstanding the attempts to palliate and even to justify it, by the friends to France, and the enemies of their own country. And pray, what more was necessary to complete his hostile carriage towards us? He had already confiscated much of our property, detained the rest in all the ports under his control, forbidden us to trade with England or in English goods, or to be spoken by an English vessel. Nothing remained but to seize every thing upon the ocean, with no other rule of exception, than the slenderness of his means of capture. [*North American.*

General Sutton, brother to Sir Robert Sutton, was very passionate, and calling one morning on sir Robert Walpole, who was quite the reverse, found his servant shaving him. During the conversation, sir Robert said "John you cut me;" and continued the former subject of discourse.—Presently he said again, "John you cut me;" but as mildly as before; and soon after he had occasion to say it a third time; when Sutton, starting up in a rage, said, swearing a great oath, and doubling his fist at the servant, "if sir Robert can bear it I cannot; and if you cut him once more, John, I'll knock you down."

BLACKBERRY SIRUP.

THE present not only being a seasonable time to prepare this valuable medicine, but to recommend its usefulness, particularly amongst Children afflicted with bowel complaints—a feeling mother offers the following receipt for public benefit.

Take the fruit before very ripe, extract the juice, and to each quart add one pound of white Sugar, skim and boil it about half an hour, when cool enough to bottle add a small tea cup full of Brandy. From one to four table spoons full, may be taken frequently, as age and circumstances require.

FROM THE PASTIME.

AN ODE,

Commemorative of the death of *Lieutenant Somers*, of the American Navy, and his brave companions before Tripoli, in the summer of 1805.

BY THE LATE MR. BLAUVELT.

Commodore Preble, with a view as much as possible to harrass the enemy, ordered the ketch Intrepid to be filled with materials for a destructive explosion, and gave the conduct of her to Lieutenants Somers, Wadsworth, Israel, and a few others—Their orders were to approach, under cover of the night, as near as they could to the town and batteries, and after firing a train, provided for that purpose, to make their escape in boats A premature discovery of them by the enemy, rendered it impossible for them, either to reach the station which they contemplated, or to make their escape; and these brave men, with an intrepidity almost beyond parallel, preferring death to an ignominious servitude, set fire to the train, and were blown with their enemies into the air. This catastrophe is made the subject of the following Ode.

Recitative.

Dark is the night, and deep and low'ring
Hang its shadow o'er the main;
On the billow awful tow'ring,
Yonder glide the warrior train!
Not a star betrays their motion:
Hush'd unseen, they hold their way—
Sullen as the calm of ocean,
At the lurid close of day.
Lo! the fleet with valor steering,
Dimly skirts the western sky;
Hope and doubt alternate beaming
From the war instructed eye.
Preble there serene presiding,
Dirtant marks the floating death,
Toward the castle darkly gliding,
Aided by the breeze's breath.

Air.

Chief of daring! thine is glory
Far beyond the reach of fate;
Slain—immortalized in story,
Living valorous and great!
Thine the calm heroic spirit,
Firm to act, and bold to dare;
Or to mark the meed of merit,
Or the Hero's grave to share!

Recitative.

Now the bark in distance fading,
Glooms beneath the turret steep,
Not a sound the ear invading
Save the murmur of the deep.
Surely she has gained her station,
Lost in distance and in gloom—
'Tis the pause of expectation!
'Tis the silence of the tomb!

Air.

Warriors rue the gale that bore them.
Rue the gloom that wrapt the skies!
Never shall the sun restore them,
To your valor-weeping eyes!
Shield them. Heav'n, and th' explosion!
Quickly waft them from the shore—
Who can bear the swift concussion?
Who can list the sudden roar?

Recitative.

See the flash one moment shining:
Ocean, earth and Heav'n illume!
Now again tis lost! resigning
Heav'n and earth and sea to gloom.
Horror all, and wild commotion—
Shrieks of millions from the shore—
Gleaming on the sulph'rous ocean,
Cannons burst with rapid roar.
Atlas trembling hears the thunder
Bellow thro' his shores below;
Sees his tawny sons of plunder
Frighted fly, without a foe.

Air (by the Turks.)

Allah! whence this dire undoing
Rushing thro' the troubled air?
Save, oh save thy race from ruin,
Shield the faithful from despair!

Recitative.

O'er the scene, at length, reposing
Wrapt in desolation's reign;
Morn reluctantly disclosing,
Faintly glides the eastern plain.

Chorus (by the crews.)

Rise in haste oh God of splendor!
Valor bids the swiftly rise;
Triumph to the deeds we'll render
Veil'd by midnight from our eyes.
Hail the wave that to our wishes,
Proudly wafts the daring few!
Hail the dawn that bears propitious
Fame and Somers to his crew.

Recitative.

Morning breaks—but an, to languish!
Lurid was the light it shed.
O'er the enquiring eye of anguish,
For the warriors-train is fled.

Air 1st.

Gallant Warrior! well attended
Rush'd your valoe to its grave:
Many a foe convulsive rended,
Grimly sank beneath the wave.
Well aveng'd ere long you'll number,
Victims welt'ring, pale and low;
Many a Turk, in icy slumbers,
Soon shall knit the savage brow.
Gen'rous Youths! your story telling,
Tho' a sigh suspend the breath;
Ev'ry nerve to frenzy swelling
Claims a victory from death.

Air 2d.

Heralds of our country's glory
Dawning on the path of time!
Age shall kindle at your story,
Cherish'd oft in future rhyme;
For the Bard on Fame attending,
Shall, enraptured by thy tale,
O'er his harp of legend bending,
Give your glories to the gale,
Beauty, too, a wreath bestowing,
Bids it flourish round your bier;
Ever in remembrance glowing,
Ever water'd by her tear.

Air 3d.

Often shall the Arab wander
From his hills of sunny sand,
On your deeds of fame to ponder,
Circled by his list'ning band—
"Perished here," he'll say, "the stranger,
When the star of night was high;
Like thee, Christian, braving danger,
O it mine like thee to die!"

FROM WASHINGTON CITY,

Informs the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he will be at Mr. *Gadsby's*, for a few days, where he may be consulted in the line of his profession.

A few boxes of *best DENTRIFICE* may be had by applying as above.

July 23.

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified, that the second instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, is called for by the President and Directors of tho said Company, and is required to be paid to *Charles Page*, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 26th day of August next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.

By order of the Directors,

G. Deneale, *President.*

July 23.

Forty Dollars *Reward.*

Ran away, on the 17th of this instant, a yellow negro man, named CHARLES, aged about 40 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, lame in his hip, occasioned by a fall from a horse, the right leg somewhat shorter than the other causes him to limp badly—he has also a large scar in between his fore finger and thumb, cut by the point of a scythe on the right hand; he is a shoemaker by trade—his cloathing is unknown. He is an artful fellow and perhaps will endeavor to get on board of some vessel, that sails to and from Alexandria. If taken within twenty miles, twenty dollars, thirty miles thirty dollars, and if more the above reward, if brought home to his master living in Prince Georges, County near Upper Marlborough, fifteen miles from Alexandria.

Elisha Berry.

July 23. 3t*

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather.

FIRST NIGHT OF CINDERELLA.

On SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1808,

Will be presented a COMEDY, *in five acts,*

CALLED THE

DRAMATIST;

OR,

STOP HIM WHO CAN.

Lord Scratch,	Mr. Bray.
Vapid,	Mr. Wood.
Neville,	Mr. Cone.
Floriville,	Mr. Jefferson.
Ennui,	Mr. Wilmot.
Willoughby,	Mr. Miller.
Peter,	Mr Francis,
Servants,	Messrs. Seymour, & Harris.
Louisa Courtney,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Lady Waitsort,	Mrs. Francis.
Letty,	Mrs. Seymour.
Marianne,	Mrs. Wood.

To which will be added, a Grand Allegorical, Pantomimic, Spectacle, called,

CINDERELLA;

OR,

The Little Glass Slipper.

Invented by Mr. Byrne, and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, upwards of 100 nights the two last Seasons, to overflowing houses, and at Philadelphia, with unbounded applause.

With New Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Decorations in the Pantomime got up under the direction of Mr. Francis.

The Dances composed by Mr. Francis.—With the original Music by Mr. Kelly.

IMMORTALS.

Hymen,	Mr. Harris.
Cupid,	Mast. Scriven.
Venus,	Mrs. Seymour.
Nympth,	Miss Hunt.

MORTALS.

Prince,	Mr. Cone.
Pedro, servant to the Sisters,	Mr. Jefferson,
The Sisters,	Mrs. Jefferson. Mrs. Francis.
Cinderella,	Mrs. Wilmot.

Scene first, represents the Bower of Venus with a richly ornamented Sailing Boat, garlands of Roses, &c.—Dance of Cupids, &c.

A bright Cloud appears, which ascends with Venus, the Nymphs &c.

Scene 2d—the Prince's Palace—Statue of Diana in the centre.

Scene 4th—Cinderalla's Kitchen, which changes to an elegant apartment—the dresser to a toilet—a pumpkin to a rich carriage—and four white mice into four horses, richly caparisoned.

Scene 7th—A Splendid Ball Room—grand Banquet, Dance, &c.

Scene 9th—Grotto changes to a splendid Car, in which Cupid ascends.

Scene 11th—The Prince's Palace changes to the Bower of Venus, and the Throne on which Cinderella stands, to the Altar of Hymen.

On Tuesday, The *Wonder*, with *Paul and Virginia.*

☞ *Doors to be open at 6, and performance to begin precisely at a quarter past 7 o'clock.*

*** *Admittance—box one dollar, pit seventy five cents, gallery fifty cents.*

†‡† *Box Tickets to be had at the bar of Mr. Gadsby's hotel, and at the office of the Daily Gazette.*

TO RENT,

THE *STORE* at the corner of Prince and Union-streets, now in the occupation of *Benjamin Shreve*, jun. For terms apply to

John Janney.

6 mo. 14. am6w

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

1	prize of	5000	Dollars is	5000
1	—	2500	—	2500
2	—	1500	—	3000
4	—	750	—	3000
10	—	300	—	3000
20	—	150	—	3000
40	—	75	—	3000
80	—	30	—	2400
200	—	20	—	4000
300	—	10	—	3000
5000	—	6	—	30,000
1	First drawn blank			200
1	— after	2000	tickets	200
1	—	4000	—	200
1	—	6000	—	200
1	—	8000	—	400
1	—	10,000	—	400
1	—	12,000	—	500
1	—	14000	—	1000
1	—	16,000	—	2000
1	Last drawn blank		—	3000

6168 Prizes—amounting to Dolls. 75,000
11832 blanks—Sum raised including expence, 15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 13.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

BANK of ALEXANDRIA, July 4th, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, hat a dividend of three and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 7th inst.

By order of the President and Directos.
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier*
3w

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, in the town of *Port-Tobacco,* Charles county, at the court-house, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day of the next August term of Charles county court, which commences on the 4th Monday of August next—a parcel of LAND, late the property of *John D. Scott,* deceased, being part of a tract of land called *Poynton Manor,* lying upon a branch of Nanjemoy Creek on the post road leading to Nanjemoy from Port Tobacco, near the Hill Top, and about seven miles from Port Tobacco.

This land consists of about 300 acres, of which between 50 and 100 acres are well timbered, about 20 acres are in marsh, and the remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels as may best suit the persons inclined to purchase.

Francis Key, *Trustee.*
July 1. eot

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR
ELEMANTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d and inspector of artillary of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *George and Thomas Burroughs,* expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.
Alexa. 4th May. 3aw

☞ I want to hire a negro fellow that understands something of gardening as well as farming.

R. T. Hooe.
July 13.

A Third Dividend

IN THE CASE OF JAMES SMITH,

Has been declared of five per cent, on all claims legally proved, payable by the subscriber at Dumfries, in 30 days from the 30th of June last.

Timothy Brundidge,
Assignnee:
July 12. co3w

FOR SALE,

My SEAT in King George county. It lies on the head of one of the branches of Machodock creek, between four and five miles below King George court house, and on the main road leading from Fredericksburg to Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, affords fine water, embraces the great advantages of proximity to the court house of the county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, navigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys respectable neighbors and genteel society; and rom its central position between Potomac and Rappahannock, thereby commanding the benefit of both these rivers, is particularly well suited to the business of any gentleman of profession. Wherefore it will be sold either with as much land as will afford a competent support of wood and water, with the improvements alone, or with between four and five hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to the purchaser; and possession can be had on the first day of January next. This land lies level, generally; possesses an abundance of materials for fencing, some timber for building and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of fire wood, and is of the usual soil in this neighborhood that does not lie immediately on the margin of the broad water courses.

The improvements consist of a dwelling house of convenient size, perfectly new, built of the best materials, handsomely finished with a fine cellar to it, and a variety of other accommodations for a genteel family—a store house with a counting room to it, and a fine cellar to the whole of that building also—a barn, comprising stable and granary—a good house with other accommodations for an overseer, and customary houses of other descriptions—to which are annexed a well laid off productive garden handsomely paled in, a good yard, some valuable wheat and grass lots, and orchards of a variety of selected fruits of the most approved kinds; and all well enclosed.

Also, another Tract of Land, in Culpepper county, containing about two hundred acres, mostly in wood, and unimproved.

In the event of the sales of the foregoing Lands, I will dispose of some valuable Negroes, my Plantation utensils, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs, Horses, &c. Among the latter are a pair of good Saddle Horses that match well for a Carriage, some excellent Work Horses, and a thorough bred Stud Horse only seven years old in April last. He is an excellent Foal getter, and from his size, blood, and figure, is justly entitled to be ranked among the first class of Horses in this country. The whole of this property, excepting my negroes, which I shall dispose of in my neighborhood for their own accommodation, will be sold under a small reserve that will be required in money, or at short dates, at private bargain, either on easy payments in the purchasers own paper, if satisfactorily secured for approved bonds well endorsed, property in Alexandria or its vicinity, or suitable merchandize.

The premises can be reviewed and terms made known by application to G. CHAPIN, esqr. cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, or to the subscriber residing in King George county.

R. W. Ashton.
Virginia, King George county, June, 24th (25) 1808. 2aw6m.

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the retirement of James H. Hooe from the concern of Robert T. Hooe and Co. which has hitherto been carried on by the subscribers; the same business will be prosecuted under the same firm, by *Robert T. Hooe* and *John Muncaster,* with whom the settlement of the old concern remains.

Robert T. Hooe,
James H. Hooe,
John Muncaster.
July 15—19. eotf

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necssary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated toaccommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,
Robert Brocket.
June 1. 2aw

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.
January 30. eotf

TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to *Philip Triplett.*

Edmund Denney.
July 11. eod

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Andrew Parks* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 88 acres—Also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

Henry S. Turner.
June 6. law5w

Five Dollars *Reward.*

Ran away from the subscriber about five weeks since, an apprentice to the chair-making business, named *GEORGE GREEN,* about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high—The above reward will be paid for delivering him to his master.

Ephraim Evans.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said boy, at their peril.
July 11. law3t

FOR SALE,

A likely young *NEGRO MAN*—he is accustomed to farming work and is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.
June 28. eo

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.
Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—(15.) lawtf

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand will give good wages to a young man with a family.

Young Hyson Tea, Manufactured Tobacco, &c. &c.

16 qr. chests young Hyson Tea,
First quality Chewing Tobacco,
Common do. from the manufactories at Richmond, in whole and half kegs, warranted,
Mess Beef, in whole and half barrels—which will be sold low to close sales,
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 14 English Crown Glass, in half boxes,
50 hhds. retailing Molasses,
A few hhds. well flavored Jamaica Spirits,
New-England Rum, in hogsheads.
10 hhds. good Sugars, &c.
For sale, on moderate terms, by
John & Thomas Vowell.
July 11. eo6t

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has received in addition to his former stock,*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
WINES.
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
WINES.
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
TEAS *of good quality.*
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; bar salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scale chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and chovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)